

Important Notice.

We find it necessary to call the attention of our yearly subscribers to the fact that after the 1st of January, 1856, we shall confine them strictly to their contracts, and what amounts to the same, charge extra for all over and above. Some of our advertisers have been getting about twice as much as their contracts called for; we cannot permit it any longer. See our published terms.

The late seal of the editor of the Journal in behalf of Southern rights, his denunciations of men as Abolitionists who have always voted with the South, and defended her against the assaults of her enemies, his fire-eating furor fresh born, have excited the disgust of all men who know his antecedents. A short time ago the Courier of this city, without any regard to the state against cruelty to animals, put the editor of the Journal to the most excruciating tortures. The victim writhed until commiseration would have been excited for him, but for the universal conviction that the infliction was deserved. It was retributive justice; no one expected it to be retributive.

We avail ourselves of the Courier's lies to let our readers see an exposure of the editor of the Journal. Let them compare these sentiments and objects of the editor with his pretensions now. It will amount to nothing at all with his readers, for his inconsistencies and tergiversations only enhance his merit. He will never let them see, in his columns, the deplorable figure he cuts; but let others read.

On the 15th of September last the Courier gave the following extracts from the Journal, dated October 23, 1848:

ALL MEN HAVE A RIGHT TO LIBERTY, NO MATTER WHAT COLOR.
We have our hands raised to the sky, and we hope to see the day when the South will be free from the curse of slavery. We have no objection to the color of the skin of the man who is engaged with the cause of freedom, and we will express freely our views on the subject of slavery. We have no objection to the color of the skin of the man who is engaged with the cause of freedom, and we will express freely our views on the subject of slavery.

The editor of the Journal came out in his next issue, thus:

We have had the courtesy to look over your paper of the 15th of September, and we can say to our readers that it does not contain either of the sentiments purporting to be taken from the Journal of the 23d of October, 1848, and inasmuch as the Courier of yesterday said that "it was a falsehood," we have thought it best to say so. We have no objection to the color of the skin of the man who is engaged with the cause of freedom, and we will express freely our views on the subject of slavery.

Two days afterward he repeated his denial, thus:

We again assert, most emphatically, that the Courier of the 15th of September, in its issue of the 15th of September, did not contain either of the sentiments purporting to be taken from the Journal of the 23d of October, 1848, and inasmuch as the Courier of yesterday said that "it was a falsehood," we have thought it best to say so. We have no objection to the color of the skin of the man who is engaged with the cause of freedom, and we will express freely our views on the subject of slavery.

He does not say he has no recollection of the sentence quoted, but with his usual unscrupulousness, he asserts it as downright a fabrication as ever was perpetrated—as gross a falsehood as ever blattered the tongue of its utterer, or abused the ears of his neighbors. What makes this denial particularly remarkable, it was not the first time the sentence was noticed. It was only the mistake the Courier made in the date of the Journal from which the extracts were taken. The editor of the Journal forgot that a sentence once in print reads the same way twenty years afterward. On the 21st of September 1856, the fellow, after denying everything, and swearing to it, published the following:

THE ARTICLE IN THE JOURNAL OF THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1856, CONTAINS SUBSTANTIALLY ALL THE PASSAGES WHICH THE COURIER OF THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1856, QUOTED FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE 23D OF OCTOBER, 1848, AND INASMUCH AS THE COURIER OF YESTERDAY SAID THAT "IT WAS A FALSEHOOD," WE HAVE THOUGHT IT BEST TO SAY SO. WE HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE COLOR OF THE SKIN OF THE MAN WHO IS ENGAGED WITH THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, AND WE WILL EXPRESS FREELY OUR VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

THE GROSS FALSEHOOD AS EVER BLATTERED THE TONGUE OF ITS UTTERER, WAS THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

To show now the experiment of the editor of the Journal, we publish entire, in another column, his article on emancipation. The editor cut rather a ludicrous figure. He thought he had prepared the way by his previous labors, but his patrons gave him significant hints of what he might depend upon. He begged with all possible speed to back out and climb down. He undertook to explain and wriggle out. On the 6th of October following he says:

We expressed at the same time our conviction that the article in Lexington would not prevail the discussion of the policy of anti-slavery for the slave. It was a gross error, and we are sorry to have it so soon corrected. We are sorry to have it so soon corrected. We are sorry to have it so soon corrected.

Again:

We believe there is a settled conviction in the minds of a large majority of the people of Kentucky that their interests—social, moral, and financial—would be promoted by a disinterested and free slave. We believe that one day they will themselves begin to move in the matter. We believe that one day they will themselves begin to move in the matter.

Read the last sentence. He is only waiting, ready to help whenever it will do any good.

The editor seems to have changed his tactics. He will let Kentucky alone; but he has other expedients more available. He is consorting with his Abolition allies of other States, and abusing their opponents. He expects thus to operate on Kentucky. Then he tells his readers that Cass, Douglas, and Richardson, who had as well give it up. The South has always had the aid of these Abolitionists, and we have had the aid of nobody else North. We had just as well surrender and give it up. Inasmuch as there is no choice, we have as well surrender to Seward or his subordinates—Sheets, Spooner & Co. To this conclusion the editor of the Journal expects to drive Kentucky.

Just look at the position of the Journal editor. You see what sentiments he has held and published. He bides his time. Very well, and whilst he bides his time, what he is doing now? He commends to the South such a man as Gardner, as the best he can find North—a scoundrel from the Philadelphia Convention, boasting of it as the proudest act of his life.

He commends such men as Fuller, who would have voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, if he had been in Congress; who would now vote for its restoration, if it could be done; who refused to vote for Aiken, along with a number of his friends and supporters, when they saw that that refusal would aid Banks. These are the men with whom he advises the South to affiliate, as the best allies they can find North. He is now going to Philadelphia, to meet and consort with whom—Abolition Non-Resistors; men who will go reeking from their dens with the stench of Abolitionism. What is he proposing to be doing? Why, just to see and calculate how much Northern dirt Kentucky can be made to eat.

Such movements demoralize, discourage, and they will finally break down the South. The editor, whilst he is waiting for the movement of the waters in Kentucky, thinks he can hasten matters by an outside pressure.

Whilst he is doing this, to keep his readers quiet, he affects to be the most ultra Southern man in all the South. Nobody is so proud in him. Well, he may make loud professions in

the face of his published principles and practice. His present professions are all put on. They form a most ridiculous contrast with the notorious sentiments of his life and a deplorable contrast with his present practice.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise gave the editor a fair opportunity to show if he had a single Southern impulse. All the South voted for it, with four or five exceptions. It rubbed out a line which stood as a reproach to her. Patriotic Northerners took the lead in doing the South an act of friendship and justice. Every Congressman of the editor's own party from Kentucky voted for it. But what did the editor of the Journal do? He joined the North in the agitation and denounced the repeal and its authors. Whilst pretending to deprecate agitation, he helped on the agitators.

We have plenty more extracts from the Journal, showing where the editor has been all the while, but this will suffice for the present. These effusions of the Journal the public have seen before, but just now the memory of the friends and leaders of the editor's "needs refreshing. We shall show to the satisfaction of all, that the editor of the Louisville Journal has always been the most effective ally of Abolitionism.

The late adoption of seal for the South on the part of the editor of the Journal, and his assaults upon the soundest statesmen of the North, a sufficient reason for showing him up in his true colors. He is the most ardent and persistent enemy the South ever had. He assumes any sentiment that will answer his purpose, and if he has had any object in life, it is to support the North instead of the South. His files show his sympathies in the most conclusive and unerring manner. Giddings, Hale, or Chase have not been more steady in their efforts than the editor of the Journal. They have been open and bold in their objects, whilst the editor of the Journal has employed himself in constructing a political Underground Railroad to aid his brethren, who have in active operation a road of a different sort.

The editor of the Journal has within the last few years almost fatally deceived his readers as to the character of their political associates in the Free States. He has recommended to their confidence the very worst enemies of the South. He has led his readers, as far as they put any confidence in him, to rejoice in the success of Abolitionism, and the defeat of the best friends the South has had. No conduct can be more mischievous and treacherous than this. To represent to the South as her friends her worst opponents, and give that aid and comfort to enemies who belong to friends, is suicidal to the Southern States.

This the editor of the Louisville Journal has done, knowing full well its effect. It is expedient to betray the South, and place her unsuspectingly in the hands of her adversaries. In 1854 most of the present Congressmen from the Free States were elected. The editor of the Journal knew their political record as well then as he does now.

It is said about fifty negroes have escaped from the counties bordering on the Ohio opposite Cincinnati. Well, when white men are starting to Philadelphia to meet the Black Republican cohorts with their black dog flying, who can be disaffected to the negroes go too?

Our friend in Greensville, Ind., will excuse the publication of this letter. We want our readers to see that the Democracy of Kentucky do not regard the South as a source of political aid. We want our readers to see that the Democracy of Kentucky do not regard the South as a source of political aid. We want our readers to see that the Democracy of Kentucky do not regard the South as a source of political aid.

It is the Democratic policy, I assure you, gentlemen, to say this meretricious tale as well as it can be told. It is the Democratic policy, I assure you, gentlemen, to say this meretricious tale as well as it can be told. It is the Democratic policy, I assure you, gentlemen, to say this meretricious tale as well as it can be told.

The editor of the Louisville Journal is a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, but he has business at home. He can't go and leave a fire in his rear. Perhaps he had as well run, however.

We advise the Kentucky delegates to Philadelphia to keep an eye upon the editor of the Journal. He knows nothing about Kentucky, and cares as little as he knows. Her delegates will cut a deplorable figure at best, going to meet the cohorts of the black flag. It is humiliating that any party South should be found in such company. All the world knows that they can do nothing but attempt to impose a cheat on the North or South, or upon both.

The municipal election in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, resulted in the utter defeat of the allied Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, and the election of Mr. Zimmerman (Democrat) for Mayor by three hundred majority over Allright (Know Nothing). The reaction in Pennsylvania is complete and abiding.

We republish the following article on account of several vexatious typographical errors that occurred in it:

We understand that a petition, numerously signed by the business men of Louisville, has been sent up to Frankfort, praying the Legislature to increase the jurisdiction of the magistrates in Jefferson county, Ky., giving them concurrent jurisdiction to the amount of \$100. It is very generous and commendable in its spirit, except for the necessity for such a law. It would greatly facilitate in the collection of the small class of debts—ranging between \$50 and \$100. It is, of course, leaves it optional with the plaintiff to bring his action in the magistrates court, or in one of the higher courts. The merchants are all in favor of this move, and it may be one of the means of breaking up the ruinous common credit system which so constantly oppresses the people. Let the wise men at Frankfort look to the petition, understand fully its objects and advantages, and we are satisfied they will answer the prayer of the petitioners.

Publishers of newspapers are often called upon to notice, and perhaps praise, articles of which they have not the slightest knowledge; and even, in many cases, if they knew all about them, perhaps could not conscientiously say one half that is asked of them. This, however, is not the case with Professor Woods' Har Restoration, for so well and favorably is this article known in this community, and so unsurprisingly efficacious has it proved to be in restoring hair to its original color, that it would be unprofitable for us to speak in its praise, except for the benefit of those of our readers who live at a distance. It is to be had of Raymond & Patten 74 Fourth street.

The Boston Telegraph says that a Mrs. Clark, under the influence of considerable excitement superinduced by the whaling given her son by Mr. D. S. Hathaway, did then, on Friday last, and there, in the village of Assonet, incoherently, while, knock down and grievously lick the said Hathaway with a stick of wood. He was found by the neighbors bleeding profusely and crying vigorously.

A sale of sixteen acres of land was recently made in Lyons, Iowa, for \$18,000.

(From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 21, 1845.)

The Lexington Disturbance.

The suppression of the "True American" by the people of Lexington and the surrounding country, and the manner in which it was effected, are acts of which we are compelled to disapprove. We never will sanction the exertion of mob-power in any instance. Ours is a country of laws.

Freedom of speech and action are to be restrained only by law. Whenever the safe exercise of these privileges is made to depend upon the influence of the populace, their value becomes insignificant, the majesty of the law degraded, and, sooner or later, licentiousness will supplant sound morals. If, on account of the absence of legal restriction, an individual chooses to pursue a course of action annoying to the community in which he dwells, we think it better, temporarily, to suffer the evil than to set the bad example of taking its summary punishment into hands entitled to no legal power or restraint. The Lexington case, we think, is marked by great peculiarity; yet, we think, some other course would have been preferable to that which was determined upon and pursued, and that the last hand-bill of Mr. Clay and the assurance of his friends should have induced the people to withhold their hands from an unauthorized control of his private property.

The management of Mr. Clay's paper has been very judicious. He has inflicted injury where he has signed to do good. His exertions have retarded a movement which he wished to accelerate. His hasty temper has involved him in personal quarrels, conducted through his paper, and embarrassing the question with which he had connected his publication. He did not assume the tone in which to address this people with effect, or to awaken them to a sense of their true interests upon the subject he proposed to discuss. He seemed to have forgotten that slavery did not appear to every one as a sin to be atoned for, and to be abandoned to any and every sacrifice. He became impatient at what he considered the perverseness of the people, and suffered his temper to master all discretion in his use of language. We think the editorial article in the last American, which spread such alarm and created such indignation in the bosom of the citizens, was, to say the least of it, a foolish display of rhetorical fire upon combustibles easy to be ignited by the application of just such means as Mr. Clay was thus recklessly using.

That he meant to excite insurrection or to invite a servile war, we do not, cannot for one moment believe. We believe him to be incapable of baseness, and, in all many qualities, far to excel some who are most busy in denouncing him. But while we give credit to Mr. Clay by imputing to him no improper motive, we know that the conduct of the slaves in Fayette is said to have changed since the publication of the True American.

We heard, while at Lexington, that the slaves in the factories and on the farms had refrained from acts of violence, and that they were singing daily to the praise of Cassius M. Clay, boasting that he was about to break the chains of their bondage and would, by the force of his character and influence, elevate them to an equality with their masters.

It was said, then, that the slaves had laid down their arms, and that, in the meantime, had refused to labor. The people were alarmed for their security. The mother feared for the lives of her children, and the safety of her own person from negro violence. Such we know to have been the general feeling pervading the community of Fayette, existing, in their opinion, an immediate interference with the business of Mr. Clay, and the suppression of a publication which they considered the source of the evil, the effects of which they so much dreaded. The people were led to believe that the continuance of the True American would involve the community in peril, which, though foreseen, could not be avoided.

We are disposed to believe that the meeting passed their resolutions, and acted under the sense of great and imminent danger. The lead was well, determined, and deliberate in the formation and execution of their purposes. There was no resistance offered to them, and therefore no wanton mischief was perpetrated. The people acted through accounts, who could not be held responsible for the press and material, and shipped the property to Cincinnati. That no blood was shed in the execution of the will of this meeting was, without doubt, owing to the illness of Mr. Clay, who was confined to his bed by a fever, and pronounced by his physician to be in danger of losing his life. Had he been in health we have no idea he would, unreasonably, have suffered his property to be removed without his consent, and his attempt to protect it would probably have cost the lives of many. Thus, by the interposition of Providence only, is our State saved from the disgrace of having blood spilt by the hands of a popular assembly.

Reflecting men will disapprove of the temper of Mr. Clay and the tone of the American, but they will say that his concessions and promise of a better temper and spirit should have disarmed the committee; and especially when it was asserted that, if the meeting would permit the property to remain undisturbed, the publication should cease.

This meeting set a precedent which we hope we may not live to see imitated here or elsewhere. To exhibit the error committed, let us look for a moment to the effect of the Free States, where the allied demagogues will seize upon this transaction to inflame the minds of the multitude against slaveholders. Political abolition will make capital from this occurrence to swell the number of its infatuated supporters. We shall hear the right of discussion proclaimed, and this affair held up as an evidence of its suppression in Kentucky? We are at no loss to determine the effect of the disturbance at Lexington upon the feeling in Kentucky. A few will go farther than to disapprove, as we do; a few will openly and violently denounce the Fayette people under all the circumstances of the case; and a few will fully approve of all that was done. But the rational and temperate discussion of the question of ultimate emancipation will not be checked even by this popular outbreak.

Many of the best minds of the State are engaged with the question, and they will express freely their opinions, and act freely upon them. We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it. We hope earnestly that the discussion will be conducted everywhere temperately; that every plan to rid Kentucky of slavery will be examined cautiously and with judgment; that public opinion will be fairly elicited so as best to promote the public good. We do not believe that Kentucky can yet have reached that point at which men could afford to speak, write, and publish touching the disposition of our slave population. We have ever looked forward to a day when Kentucky should hold within her boundary no bondman, and we hope to live to see the light of such a day. If we have fallen upon times when the freedom of speech and of the press should be shackled lest servile war, the sooner we adopt measures to remove an evil which disturbs our peace, destroys confidence in our security, and awakens a whole community to arms, the better for ourselves, our children, and our Commonwealth. In this particular community we know there is considerable feeling on the subject of gradual emancipation and a desire to bring it promptly before the State among the political questions deserving attention. We expect to discuss it, and to admit to our columns well-written communications upon it on both sides. We deprecate all incendiary, demagogical, and radicalism, and we hope the Legislature will provide some remedy to guard against wanton and incendiary publications, designed to stir our slaves to mutiny; but we favor none and shall always favor every attempt to ameliorate our social condition, to add to the prosperity of the State, and to knit the bosom of the National Union more closely, when such attempts are made with dignity and moderation.

WHEREAS THE CLERGY.—At a recent meeting in Kansas, Col. James H. Lane made a speech in support of the resolutions in which he repudiated squatter sovereignty, and mounted, "fairly and squarely" the Republican platform. So aggressive was the slave power, he said, that he believed they would try to thrust it into Heaven itself, even if the Archangel Michael stood at the gate—unless he had a *slang's* rifle in his hand.

This irreverent language was not used by one of the "border ruffians," but by an immaculate Free State man.

Indiana in Motion.

The sterling and invincible Democracy of Indiana have already taken the field and "set the ball in motion" for the "big fight." That eloquent champion, A. P. Willard, is "on the stump," and, like *Woe* of Virginia, is slaying the cohorts of "Sam" wherever he finds them. Wherever he has addressed the people he has been received with the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm. Changes are constantly taking place—and the converts to the standard of Democracy are so numerous that it is impossible to note them. Ex-Senator Pettit has also buckled on his armor, and is doing yeoman's service in the "good cause." In November next Indiana and Kentucky will stand side by side in the front ranks of the great Democratic army. The decree has gone forth, and all the efforts of Sam and Sambo combined cannot reverse it.

Bellevue College.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Bellevue College, situated at Russellville, Ky. The College possesses superior advantages, and is efficiently organized. The flourishing condition of the institution, its large classes and excellent faculty, will point parents and guardians to it. The faculty is highly recommended. Read the advertisement for full particulars.

Twelve on the river at Mayville is 18 inches thick.

Gen. D. B. Atchison, of Missouri, is about to become a citizen of Kansas Territory.

One of the murderers of Gordon is supposed to have come to Kentucky.

There is a great revival of religion in Kansas.

G. S. Morris, Esq., of Port Gibson, Miss., originated the splendid sermon of the text, "He played upon a harp of a thousand strings."

The patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, have been whiling away the long winter evenings by private theatrical performances.

Some of the Indiana papers propose that the Union convention of that State shall meet on the first of April next—all *fools* day. Good idea.

"Sam" has introduced into the Minnesota Legislature a bill restoring the law of imprisonment for debt.

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—The second volume of this fine work will be issued in a few days.

The citizens of Vincennes propose to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of that city by Clark, which is on the 24th inst.

The Mayville Express says that the markets in that town have been so indifferent for several weeks, that nobody attends them. The people are living on whisky.

A woman in Baltimore presented her "liege lord" with five babies the other day. She is "dubious well," and so are the babies. The husband, when last seen, was in search of a *gallop*.

It is understood that the corruptible alderman of Chicago, who recently voted themselves gold headed canes, intend, at their next meeting to vote themselves a few town lots.

A Know-Nothing editor up North had about four inches of his ears frozen off during the late cold snap. They are still plenty long enough.

The Missouri Democrat contains a long communication in favor of Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, as a candidate for the Presidency. Col. Benton has been heard to express a similar preference.

The life of George Law is in press. A few proof sheets have been sent out. It is evidently for electorship purposes. It is understood to have been written during the visit of George D. Prentice to New York last fall.

CAUSE OF CHOLERA DISCOVERED.—Lecture this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Hall of the Kentucky School of Medicine, by Prof. Knapp of Covington. Physicians, students, and the public in general, are invited to attend.

HYMNAL.—John F. Zimmerman, Esq., senior editor of the Danville Tribune, was married on the 14th inst., to Miss Martha E. Hope, of Boyle county. And, therefore, John is no longer a *Hope-less* old bachelor.

The Liverpool Journal insists that Louis Napoleon, through an agent, has been speculating in the English funds on the last foreign news. He invested a million of pounds in consols at 85, which next day rose to 90.

SAM'S ABOUT!—At a little township election, the other day, in Iowa, the Democratic candidate received 79 votes. But one of Sam's disciples made his appearance at the polls, and it was ascertained that he had *negro blood* in his veins.

A gentleman residing in Mason county, was, a few days ago, the owner of a beautiful stall, which gave birth to three sprightly trotters. He called one of them George, the second D., and the third Prentice. The stall has drowned herself.

The St. Louis News notes, as an interesting fact for the "dwellers by big streams," that muskrats are building their houses from three to five feet higher than during any season for six years—a sure indication of great freshets during the summer.

KNOW-NOTHING MORALITY.—Andrew J. Parker, the founder of the Know-Nothingity in Rochester, N. Y., was indicted in that place, on the 28th ult., for committing a rape, on the 20th of December last, on the person of Sarah Davis, of the same city.

BACKS OUT OF KNOW-NOTHING.—Edmund Burke gives notice, through the Concord (N. H.) Reporter, that he is no longer a contributor to its columns, and advises his "Hardshell friends" to do likewise.

Mr. Murray's Travels are now in the course of publication, by Putnam & Co., and will be out in a few days. They will undoubtedly be read with interest.

Putnam & Co. have also in course of publication a new novel, by Miss Bremer, to be out in February.

The Danville Tribune, of the 14th, announces the death of Col. A. L. Caldwell, at his residence, in Boyle county, on Tuesday last. He was most estimable citizen—a liberal, enterprising, and whole-hearted man. He had served two sessions in the State Senate, and possessed the esteem of all who knew him.

In the course of the trial of the New York Hotel case—Griffin vs. Cranston and Judson—it is stated that many curious facts in relation to hotel keeping came out. Mr. Judson estimated the value of his interest in the hotel (being one-half the property) at \$250,000 a year; and it appeared by the testimony that the profits in the month of December 1854, were \$4,000, and during the year 1855 \$35,000.

The Charlestonians are putting up their own ice. They have heretofore had to import it. And speaking of ice, we wonder how they are getting along on the Alps this season.

It is said, that independent of the glaciers, there are one thousand five hundred square miles of ice in the Alpine range, from eighty to six hundred feet thick.

Mrs. Macready.—This talented lady, in connection with Mlle Camille Uro, the celebrated violinist, and Mr. F. Abel, the eminent pianist and vocalist, will give one of her dramatic and musical entertainments in our city in a few days. Mrs. M. is too well known to need comment. Her career since her visit here has been most brilliant. Camille has enchanted our citizens with her fairy-like music, and they will long remember the pleasure they received from her playing when here with the late Madame Sontag.

Green is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, rather heavy make, dark Auburn hair, whiskers and mustache; weight about 150 or 160 pounds; aged between 31 and 32 years; is a taciturn, mild spoken man, with a down look and honest eyes.

It is further said that May has a near one—it is believed—his left temple between the eye and the hair of the head.

THE GORDON MURDERERS.—Mr. Bogus, one of the party who accompanied Captain Cousin in his pursuit of the murderers of Mr. Gordon, returned to St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday last. He states that there is no doubt but that Captain C. is on the correct trail of the murderers. At Vincennes they told the horse of the deceased, and his watch which was identified. The supposition was, that at Indianapolis the two supposed murderers separated, one of whom went to Kentucky, and the other, it is thought, kept on his way East. A gentleman from Vincennes, named Captain Cousin, who took the assassins will yet be taken.—St. Louis Republic, 14th.

The ice filed the East River during the greater part of Saturday night. Several persons crossed from Brooklyn and returned on the ice.

On Saturday night, a large number of persons, bound for the new "land of promise" in Niagara.

New York News, 11th.

A negro man, belonging to C. Baker, of this county, put an end to his existence on Friday evening last, by hanging himself.

To this end he had procured a rope, and had understood that he had previously threatened to destroy his life.—Knoxville Register.

A MAN'S NOSE BITTEN OFF BECAUSE HE HAD NO MONEY.—James Crowley, a resident of Eleventh street, New York, was returning home about one o'clock on Friday morning, when he was accosted by three men who demanded his money. Unluckily he had none, for as soon as his assailants made the discovery they fell upon him and beat him in a shocking manner, having nearly eaten out of his thumbs and the end of his nose. One of the cannibals was arrested.

COLONIZATION.—The Kentucky State Colonization Society held its annual meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives, in Frankfort, on the evening of the 13th inst. Hon. Ben. Monroe, the President, presided. Rev. Mr. Cowan opened the meeting with prayer.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was read and accepted, and will be printed. The meeting was addressed by John B. Cochran, Esq., Judge W. S. Bodley, and Rev. J. D. Matthews.

Hon. Ben. Monroe was elected President for the ensuing year. The Board of Directors are: Jacob Swigert, Orlando Brown, Thos. S. Page, James Harlan, J. B. Temple, W. L. Callender, and John C. Frankfort.

SECRETARY.—H. W. Hingate, of Frankfort. TREASURER.—A. C. Hodges.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS OF WILKINSON have determined to admit to membership Protestant foreigners, whilst some of the councils in the South admit Catholicism. Whom say for "Sam."

THE THEATRE.—We were sorry the house was not crowded last night. It was as full, however, as we ought to have expected on such a night. If Miss Ince will go abroad and earn a great name, have her praises in everybody's mouth, and then return to Louisville, she will have crowded houses—not till then. The audience, however, were delighted with her admirable and most excellent rendering of the piece, as they evinced by their continued and loud applause. To-night Miss Ince will repeat Camille, and we sincerely trust those who wish to see her in this great character, rendered truly great in her best, will crowd the house; they may not have another opportunity. She may be supported last night by the entire company; we have no fault to find with any one. Turn out to-night and prove that true worth can be appreciated in Louisville, even without the prestige of a great name.

THE CONCERT for the benefit of the poor, by the Lone Star Minstrels, at the Rescue Engine House, was largely attended last night. This was the first performance of the Minstrels, and we think they have done well in a manner altogether creditable, as was evidenced by the frequent applause of the crowded audience. The young gentlemen, we understand, have been at a considerable outlay in giving the concert, and design giving another this evening at the same hall, for the purpose of defraying their expenses. We trust they will be liberally patronized.

A private letter from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, dated 26th of January, informs us that from the 20th of December to the 15th of January the thermometer ranged from twenty-seven to thirty-three degrees below zero, and that the troops were completely frozen in. One man of Captain I. Tenth Regiment of Infantry, was frozen to death, and as many as eight or ten other soldiers had their fingers frozen one morning while mounting guard.

BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a statement of the condition of the banks of the United States at the close of the first of January, 1856, compiled from the reports of the banks and branches throughout the Union being 1,273:

Capital, \$335,611,990
Net circulation, 177,157,412
Deposits, 237,964,981
Profits on hand, 30,551,283

Total, \$781,285,666

Notes, bills of exchange, &c., \$796,285,779
Specie, 62,972,730
Real estate, 22,227,397

Total, \$781,285,666

The above statement exhibits, upon comparison with the first of January, 1855, an increase in the amount of capital of \$9,488,703, of circulation, \$12,101,062, of deposits, \$30,919,546, and of specie, \$2,460,082.

SNOW ON THE PLAINS.—Both the Salt Lake and Santa Fe mails, which started out on the last inst., returned last evening, having gone as far as Indian creek, and found the roads impassable. The contractors report the snow to be about four feet deep, and drifted in places to six or eight feet, the roads unbroken. Snow was still falling when they returned. This is the first fall of the Santa Fe mail for six years.

INDEPENDENCE (Mo.) Dispatch, 7th.

"During the forty days just passed, the Legislature granted five bank charters, and it is confidently expected that under them we shall have as many banks in operation forthwith."

Nebraska City News.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House took up the unfinished report of the Committee on the Judiciary, which was bill to amend the charter of the Covington and Lexington Railroad; passed.

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